

The BROAD AX

HEW TO THE LINE.

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The Highest Water Mark

Was Reached In Afro-American Journalism

In the Production of the Tenth Anniversary Edition of The Broad Ax.

Without the slightest doubt, the highest water mark was reached in Afro-American journalism in the production of The Tenth Anniversary Edition of The Broad Ax.

In every way it was unlike a certain unknown newspaper published in this city, which attempted to get up a so-called Christmas Edition, which was printed on common straw paper which cost the Chicago Newspaper Union less than one cent per pound, and the cuts it contained were horrible to behold, for some cause or other the worthy and honorable President of the "Old Settlers Club" looked as though she was in mourning, and her beautiful face was not inviting to smile upon, and one of the most prominent M. D.'s in this city appeared as though he had been doing time in the Bridewell for several months, and had been shoveling coal all the time without washing his face, and scattered among the many cuts it contained was the cut of a first-class gentleman who at one time killed a man in his place of business, and the cuts of other gentlemen were blurred or so indistinguishable that no one would ever accuse them of being bright, shining angels.

Notwithstanding these facts the editor or the supervisor of the paper referred to who is the noblest Roman of them all, is still patting himself on the back, in relation to the great feat performed by him in bringing forth the Christmas Edition of his unleader.

This was not true respecting The Tenth Anniversary Edition of The Broad Ax, for it was printed on fine Aberdeen book paper which cost five and a half cents per pound, one hundred and twenty pounds to the ream, and as there was a discount of three per cent for spot cash, the five reams used in its construction were paid for before they left the warehouse of the J. W. Butler Paper Company.

The many beautiful halftone cuts which appeared in The Tenth Anniversary Edition of The Broad Ax were made by Le Beau Engraving Co., 65-71 Plymouth Place, who are experts and cannot be surpassed in their line of business, and the cuts were in every way the exact representations of the best class of Afro-American men and women not only in this city but also in other sections of the country, and none of them looked like escaped convicts who had failed to wash their faces for many moons.

All the mechanical construction of The Tenth Anniversary Edition of The Broad Ax was performed by Linden Brothers, 114-116 Sherman St., linotype compositors, printers, binders and pressmen, and this enterprising and up-to-date firm of printers cannot be beat in the City of Chicago, in the way of turning out first-class book, magazine and newspaper work.

Mr. M. S. Oden, one of their make-up men, who stands at the top notch in his line of work, consumed one whole day in preparing the forms for the press, and all that time we stood by his side and every once and awhile he had several friendly tilts with him as to how this, or that cut, or article should be placed or arranged, and when he completed his laborious task and after setting one whole column of ads without one single error, the typographical arrangement of The Tenth Anniversary Edition of The Broad Ax was perfect.

Then the forms were turned over to Mr. Morris Flynn, who is one of the most expert pressmen in the country, and after placing each section on the bed of the press, they were unlocked, each cut removed and several what are known as printers' bricks were pasted on the bottom of each one in order to make them type high and to bring out the outlines and the entire features of the persons represented in the highest perfection known to the printing art. Each cut was then placed back in its position in the forms and by a secret process known only to first class pressmen like Mr. Flynn, they were very carefully polished with benzine, then a complete blanket was made which was placed on the cylinder and after the make-ready was thoroughly complete, the great press lunged back and forth and brought forth one section which was perfect. It was turned over to Mr. Westin, the foreman, for his inspection and O. K., and when the word was given "To go ahead," Mr. Flynn used bits of white cloth in handling the paper in order not to get its edges soiled with his finger marks, and by making two revolutions of the press to each sheet, for the purpose of giving the ink sufficient time to dry so that it would not blur, one whole day was consumed in running it through the press.

After leaving the press, it was turned over to six girls in the bindery department, who folded it by hand, but before touching it each one washed their hands, so as not to leave the slightest trace of their work on the paper.

And when the work was prepared to be placed in the U. S. mail sacks, each bundle for the various postal stations in Chicago, were wrapped in clean white paper, and labeled, handle with care, and all in all, the Tenth Anniversary Edition of The Broad Ax reached the highest water mark in Afro-American journalism.

A REMARKABLE SUGGESTION FROM RHODE ISLAND.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: The President of the United States declares that the American government cannot and will not intervene by effective moral protest, or otherwise, to shield the Jews in Russia from massacre under the "blood atonement" savagery of Christian fanaticism. At the same time the President of the United States serves notice on Pekin that the American government will use all its resources at its command even to the employment of the military and naval forces of the United States, to prevent the massacre of Christians in China.

How about that? As it is now in evidence that the Russian Government itself instigates these brutal atrocities against its Jewish subjects, would it not be in order for the American Government to refuse to hold diplomatic relations with such brutes and close the American Legation at St. Petersburg and hand the Russian Ambassador at Washington his passport?

"That," exclaims Count Cassini, "would strengthen the revolutionists as to dethrone the Czar. It is not to be thought of."

But shall we as a civilized, liberty-loving nation tacitly uphold the despotism of this Czar and thereby make ourselves morally responsible for



THE LATE MAJOR LAWRENCE M. ENNIS.

Who was one of the most prominent Lawyers, Soldiers, Orators, and politicians in Chicago.

Major Lawrence M. Ennis, who was one of the most prominent lawyers in this city very suddenly expired at his home, 954 Turner Ave., late Saturday evening. Quinsey of the throat was the cause of his death. He had only been slightly indisposed for several days prior to his untimely death.

As before stated, he was one of the best known attorneys in this city. He had been an honored member of the Chicago Bar since 1890. He was born in the City of Chicago in 1859 and grew up within its walls. He received his education in its schools and St. Patrick's Academy.

In 1884 he became united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Quinlan, who deplored this life in 1902 and four children survive their marriage. They are Miss Mary B., Miss Gertrude M., Lawrence M., and James P. Ennis.

On entering the practice of law, Major Ennis associated himself with Francis W. Walker, and at a later period he formed a partnership with the Hon. William E. Mason, which lasted until Mr. Mason was elected to the United States Senate. Then the law firm became Ennis and Colburn which existed until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war.

these Russian horrors? Do we not in fact become by our non-action participants in those unspeakable horrors? Notice served on Russia that a continuation of the massacre of Jews will compel the United States to sever diplomatic relations with such a brutal despotism as an act due to our own self-respect as a civilized nation would prove immediately effective.—Charles Gano Baylor, Providence, R. I., in The New York Sun, Dec. 26.

DEMOCRACY TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED.

The year of 1905 just ended from a business standpoint a very successful year. From a political standpoint the leaders in the Democratic party could not make the same claim. In fact the Democratic party is temporarily embarrassed, as a party, so far as the management of its political affairs are concerned. The present Mayor is a poor politician and doesn't seem to have the advice of a good political leader. In fact it looks as if he had the impression he could get along without the good will of the men in the party who control delegations from their respective wards. Mr. Dunne will wake up and find his municipal ownership dream has led him into deep water and the life savers he has surrounded himself with the all right may be with a calm sea, but the old-time sailors are the boys in a heavy storm. Mayor Dunne hasn't a man in his cabinet outside of Treasurer who can control a ward. And there are any number of political leaders who are not dependent upon the city hall that can bring in their delegates.

As Major of the 7th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he served through the Spanish-American war, commanding the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Division of the 2nd Army Corps. He was one of the organizers of the Iroquois Club, the Douglas Park Club, of which he was at one time President; the Cook County Democratic Club; the Andrew Jackson League, the Young Democracy, of which he was President in 1896.

He also served three terms as president of the Veteran Corps of the 1st Infantry, Illinois National Guard, was Commander of the Illinois Commandery Military Order of the Spanish-American War and held various other honorary military posts.

Major Ennis was a staunch friend of the Afro-American race and he never hesitated in speaking out in its behalf. He was a highly polished gentleman, with a soldierly bearing, and from the 1st of November, 1899, down to the day of his death, he was a warm friend and supporter of The Broad Ax, and the writer joins with his numerous other friends in extending sympathy and condolence to the surviving members of his family.

Every move he has made is proving embarrassing to the party. The Democratic Aldermen who control delegates have implored him to give a liberal government which is wise if he does however he will break faith with the long haired municipal ownership crowd. If he doesn't he might as well begin to fold his tent now. He will not be renominated or re-elected. The only wisdom he has displayed is in enlisting the advice and aid of Bob Burke. Col. Burke knows every move to make in the political game. If Mr. Dunne knows "twice two" in politics the quicker he turns the political management of the party over to Burke with Powers Coughlin, Brennan, Delaney and others as his assistants, the Democratic party will be rehabilitated and lifted from the gutter. This is the plain unvarnished truth; to win in politics, "remove the lid," let the enemy (the Republicans) put it on.

JUSTICE KEGWIN.

INDORSE GIBBONS FOR SHERIFF.

Democrats of Twenty-First Ward Support Home Candidate. A meeting Wednesday evening, of the democratic residents of the twenty-first ward at Brand's hall, North Clark and Erie streets, the candidacy of Harry Gibbons for Sheriff of Cook county was indorsed. Mr. Gibbons is a resident of the twenty-fifth ward. Five hundred persons listened to the speeches made by his friends. Those who addressed the meeting were James A. Quinn and Attorneys Richard Gavin, Wilbur Sutton and William Cline. James Deegan presided and Thomas Callahan was secretary.

President Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington

Juggled Lawyer Hewlett Out of the Justice-ship.—Robert H. Terrell Reappointed Because He Delights to Play the Part of Flunky.

The Wizard of Tuskegee Aspires to Become the Political Boss of the Afro-American Race.

Owing to our disinclination to deal with the question of political jobs and because of our pleasant personal relations with the gentleman in question, and because we have been busy, we had partly made up our minds to let the matter of the re-appointment of the genial "Bob" Terrell and the dropping of the manly and able lawyer, E. M. Hewlett, pass without comment, though we regretted Mr. Hewlett's fate. But the audacity and the mendacity of the portion of the Negro press that feeds at the Tuskegee crib, compel us to do our duty in the matter.

In the first place President Roosevelt missed an opportunity to show he believed in the "square deal" and was friendly disposed to Colored Americans by not leaving two Colored men among the new appointees when the number was reduced from 10 to six justices of the peace. To be sure, he dropped three white men to one Colored man, but he left five white men to one Colored man. The proportion of the Colored population to white in the District of Columbia is not five to one, but three to one, so if the president had reappointed the two Colored men the proportion of two to six would have been exactly in proportion to the population.

Not only so, but it is a notorious fact that white men have a better chance for employment in Washington than Colored men, that in matters of distinction the white men are given a tremendous advantage and furthermore that the proportion of white men to Colored men who hold judicial positions in the service at the capitol is nearly 50 to one in favor of the white man. Why, therefore, would not a president who declares he believes in "all men up" and in a "square deal," let Colored men hold these two sole judicial places?

Any one who knows anything about the facts in the case knows that if only one Colored man was to be retained, the man most worthy and qualified of the two would be Mr. Hewlett. Now we should not go into this if a certain set of Colored papers did not come out declaring that Mr. Terrell's re-appointment was a "vindication" of said gentleman. Then these papers go on to explain that Mr. Terrell needed vindication. The reasons given are his connection with the failure of the Colored savings bank, and secondly his severe arraignment of our women who are supposed to work at domestic service. We do not know how President Roosevelt would feel if he knew that Dr. Booker Washington's prep agents were representing him as interfering to "vindicate" Mr. Terrell on such matters. But certainly it is contrary to proper ethics and decency in the community to purposely reappoint a man who was secretary of a bank managed by an educated class of Colored men in whom the masses placed confidence, the failure of which was due to worse than loose methods and which meant the loss of all that many

a widow and orphan had and the hard earned savings of a life-time of some who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow.

Then there is the second count, at the New York "Business league" in New York, this same Mr. Terrell said in a public meeting with white reporters and guests there, that "out of 98,000 Colored people in the District of Columbia, fully 25,000 do not work," which was readily proven to be false; and that "in three-fifths of the cases brought by Negro servants against their employers (white), the servants are at fault." The first statement was a calumny upon the Colored people of the capitol, the second was a preference or biased judgment publicly expressed by a judge in regard to classes of clients who have litigation before him. Unless the president is in the business of rewarding Colored men who denounce their own race, even falsely, before the white public, and to such an extent that Bourbon journals quoted them against the race, even going so far as to do so in spite of the public expression of a bias opinion as between clients, he would have been lenient to allow Mr. Terrell to remain had two Colored men been retained, but to have given the preference to such an incumbent is against right and public morals. And the Colored people objected to Mr. Terrell's false strictures loudly, to his expressed bias and Mr. J. H. Johnson preferred charges as to the bank failure for which he is to be commended. But what disfigures one still is that the papers controlled by Mr. Washington end their jubilant editorial with "sorrow" that Mr. Hewlett was dropped! Now this might "go down," were it not known that Dr. Booker T. Washington, himself, when asked for Mr. Terrell's reappointment, took up another lawyer for Mr. Hewlett's place, and even spoke slightly of Mr. Hewlett to the attorney-general. This has been published without denial or protest from Mr. Washington.

Another feature disquieting to those who want to retain respect for the president is that Mr. Hewlett's course has been the extreme opposite of Mr. Terrell's. Not only are his hands clean, his integrity unquestioned, his habits above reproach, but he has not reviled his race in public, but he has made a contest and a successful one, for his civil rights in the capitol restaurant at Washington. Besides he brooks no insult from white men. We all hope this superb manliness on the part of Attorney Hewlett did not prejudice his application for reappointment.

It is clear Lawyer Hewlett, who had strong endorsement from the bar by any rule of clean politics or good government entitled to the preference over Lawyer Terrell. The latter secured his place through the personal visit of Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Institute (!) in Alabama. The latter did

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